JEFF. DAVIS' CAPTURE.

in Regard to It.

At the request of several subscribers we pub-

lish the following extract from the report of

Major-General George H. Thomas, which gives.

with characteristic impartiality, the part per-

formed by the First Wisconsin cavalry and the

Fourth Michigan cavalry in the capture of Jeff-

"On the 3d of May, Davis dismissed his

escort at Washington, Ga., and, accompanied by

about half a dozen followers, set out to endeavor

to pass our lines. Nothing definite was learned

the evening of the 7th of May, the First Wis-

consin cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry

Harnden commanding, with 150 men, ascer-

tained at Dublin, on the Oconee River, fifty-

five miles southeast from Macon, that Davis

and party had crossed the river at that point

during the day and had moved out on the Jack-

"At daylight on the Sth, Colonel Harnden

continued the pursuit, finding the camp occu-

pied by Davis on the evening previous between

the forks of Alligator Creek, which was reached

just four hours after it had been vacated. The

trail was pursued as far as the ford over Gum

Swamp Creek, Pulaski county, when darkness

rendered it too indistinct to follow, and the

command encamped for the night, having

"On the 9th, Colonel Harnden pushed on to the Ocmulgee River, crossed at Brown's Ferry,

and went to Abbeville, where he ascertained that

Davis' train had left that place at I a. m. the

same day, and had gone towards Irwinsville, in

Irwin county. With this information Colonel

Harnden moved rapidly on towards the latter

town, halting within a short distance of it to

wait for daylight, in order to make certain of

the capture. Before leaving Abbeville Colonel

Harnden, learning of the approach from the direction of Hawkinsville of the Fourth Michi-

gan cavalry, Colonel Pritchard commanding,

went to meet that officer, and informed him of

his close pursuit of Davis. Colonel Pritchard

stating, in reply, that he had been sent to Abbe-

ville also to watch for Davis. After Colonel

Handen's departure Colonel Pritchard, with

part of his command, started for Irwinsville by

a more direct route than that used by the de-

tachment of the First Wisconsin, arriving at

Irwinsville at 2 a. m. on the 10th, when on in-

quiry it was ascertained that there was a camp

about a mile from town on the other road lead-

ing to Abbeville. Approaching cautiously, for

fear they might be our own men, Colonel Pritch.

ard sent a dismounted party to interpose be-tween the camp and Abbeville, and then waited

for daylight to move forward and surprise the

occupants. Daylight appearing, a rapid ad-

family, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-Gen-

eral of the so-called Confederacy; two aids de-

camp, the private secretary of Davis, four other

officers, and eleven enlisted men. Almost imme-

diately after the completion of the above move-

ment, Colonel Harnden's men coming down the

Abbeville road were hailed by the party sent

out during the night by Colonel Pritchard to

secure the capture of the camp, and on being

challenged answered 'friends,' but fell back

under the impression that they had come upon

before the real position of affairs could be as-

certained, resulting in the loss on one side of

two men killed and one wounded, and of three

"Considerable feeling was caused by the

manner in which the Fourth Michigan effected

the apprehension of Davis to the detriment of

Colonel Harnden's party, but great credit is

justly due, and should be given, to the First

Wisconsin cavalry for the persistency of its

pursuit, and it is only to be regretted they did

not arrive on the ground in time to reap the

both detachments, I have the pleasure to refer

you to the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Harn-

den, First Wisconsin, and Captain Hathaway,

THE CUMBERLAND'S FLAG.

John Bracken's Story of How He Swam Ashors

In neat but very humble quarters on the top

floor of the tenement house at 215 East Twen-

ty-eighth street, New York, a reporter found

John Bracken, the man who swam ashore with

gagement at Newport News, in the James

but his hair is now a grizzly gray. He told the

" For the full particulars of the operations of

wounded on the other.

benefit of their labors.

Fourth Michigan."

an enemy, whereupon shots were exchanged

marched forty miles that day.

of the whereabouts of the fugitives until, on

RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our

Agricultural Readers.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have just read your comments on the paper prepared at Houghton Farm on the subject of the yellows in the peach. The reasons which caused by the exhaustion of the soil appear to be perfectly satisfactory. In this State the growing of peaches is abandoned in some sections, where the land is exceedingly fertile, on account of this disease, while in some other sections, where the land is poor, peaches are raised without difficulty. In the center of this State peaches were raised for half a century without any trouble from the yellows; at present there is danger of this disease on land recently cleared, which contains all the original richness of the soil. It is also a wellestablished fact that the disease can be budded from one tree to another. I should like to see this fact explained on any other principle than that which implies that the cause is a living thing, and that the germ is thus transferred from one tree to another. I do not see how frost can have anything to do with it, as it did | ily by sowing the seeds where the crop is to be the climate was about the same as at present. heal the diseases of our fruit trees by the same and with the same cultivation, would weigh means. One of the leading industries of our scarcely ten pounds. Transplanting checks ually prevent the pear blight and the peach | whole season and are less likely to head." yellows by their use. That class of diseases which is caused by parasites in men and animals is now known to be much larger than was At the recent meeting of the Nurserymen's formerly supposed. For a long time the people | convention at St. Louis, T. V. Munson, of Denivainly tried to find in the soil an explanation | son, Tex., read a paper on the above-mentioned of the potato rot, but the microscope proved to subject. The paper recited the hardships of be the only means of solving the mystery. The | the climate, "a long drouth with intense heat same instrument has shown us the true nature | in the direct rays of the sun, and sudden freezof the rust and smut in wheat which was for so | ing in the fall before the growth was fully long a time a mystery. So long as the blight and | matured." We can hardly suppose condition

THE CHERRY TREE. The cultivated cherries are supposed to have their origin in two species, the Prunus Cerasus and Prunus Avium. These are found in a wild state in Europe, North Africa, and some parts of Asia. Some authorities state that they were originally from Asia, and were introduced into Europe about the commencement of the Chris-

caused by a living principle.

Syracuse, N. Y. A. M. WILLIAMS.

From Prunus Cerasus are derived what are known as sour cherries, and from Prunus Avium of their animals to waste are probably not such varieties as the Black Heart and the aware that its presence is necessary to form a

in habit and form of growth, some having very | The solid matter contains most of the phoserect branches, while in others the limbs are horizontal and pendulous.

The fruit of the cherry is well known and generally esteemed. The hard fleshed sweet varieties are considered to be rather indigesti- is not worth much compared with what it ble and huriful if eaten in quantities. The would be if well cared for under cover. soft fleshed varieties are juicy, considerably acid, with a slight degree of bitterness, and are considered wholesome. The fruit of the the manure pile. In some parts of the world cherry has been put to many uses; its value in | the liquid-manure tank is a common fixture in the fresh state, both as a desert fruit and for the barnyard. A pump is fixed so that the cooking purposes, is well known. It is also | liquid is pumped at once into a barrel or water dried, and preserved in various modes for win- cart, which is furnished with a sprinkling apter use. In Europe a spirituous liquor, called Kirschwasser, is distilled from the bruised fruit; when properly made this is said to be a pleasant drink, having no acid or empyreumatic flavor, and is recommended in cases of indigestion. A similar article is prepared by the following to say on fish ponds: "I feed the mixing honey with the bruised cherries before fermentation; this is afterwards distilled, and the liquor called Maraschino is produced.

Medicinally, the fruit of the soft fieshed flavoring liquors and cookery dishes.

The wood of the cherry tree is firm, close grained, soft, easily worked, and takes a fine polish. It is used for cabinet work, turnery, and for making musical instruments; casks for holding wine are made of it, which are said to improve the flavor of the wine kept in them.

orchards, but most homesteads have a few useful and the ornamental. The tree thrives best on dryish soil. In damp, rich soils the from the bark, and early decay; also, should wet weather prevail when the fruit is about ripe, much of it will rot, more especially the white fruited varieties, and these should always be planted on gravelly soils in order to be profit-

The dwarf cherry is sometimes planted in gardens. This is the common cultivated cherry grafted upon the Prunus Mahaleb, or perfumed cherry, a native of the south of Europe. Dwarf cherries are not so pronounced as dwarf pears, as they soon grow up to large spreading trees.

WEEDING AND HOEING. Cutting down weeds with the hoe or cultivator is at once the cheapest and best method of keeping crops clean. Sometimes in garden work the weeds may get so far ahead that it is QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. more expedient to pull them up than to attempt destroying them with the hoe among delicate crops; but even after weeding, the surface should be hoed, so that the soil may have the benefit of the stirring. The more that the effects of surface stirring are studied. the greater is the value of the process esteemed. Plants suffer less in dry seasons when the soil is frequently cultivated around them. No rule can be given with regard to the frequency of surface culture, but it is well understood composition. The great decomposing influences | because of carelessness in this respect. of nature are air and moisture, and by turning up fresh surfaces to the free action of the air. oxydization goes on and the food of plants is liberated. The fallowing process, which was hoe-harrows are yet imperfect. An implement | mand the best apparatus. which will perfectly comminute about two

quirements. OUTDARWINING DARWIN.

We notice a report of some horticultural meeting to this effect: "Major Hugh T. Brooks objects to the common practice found convenient in nurseries, of using grafts continually from trees that have never borne fruit, declaring that it will end in barrenness. President Barry, who heard the remark, shook his head. 'When you are old as Methuselah,' said the Major, 'you may shake. By an established law of nature, any unused faculty becomes inefficient, and,

finally, extinct." he proposes to suggest to nurserymen. Would soil for potting plants, we would state that the L. were wounded. Hamilton was discharged he always use grafts from trees filled with fruit | best soil for the purpose is rotted sods. Sods | on account of his wound, but Benjamin rebuds, and thus, according to his assumed hy- cut about two inches in thickness, taken from joined his company a few days before the battle pothesis, produce trees that will only show an old pasture field, from the road side, or from of Shiloh, and was promoted to be second lieuflower buds, and make no effort to grow shoots? If the major had ever grown fruit, he would piled up in a square heap until all vegetation again severely wounded in a cavalry fight at That hears a crimson square. know that the buds are only of annual dura- is destroyed, will then be found to abound in tion, and have but little chance of establishing fibry roots, which, by their gradual decay, form duty afterwards. Samuel was severely wounded Then let us hope when war is o'er a faculty, because the next crop of buds do not the very best nutriment to plants. The me- at Corinth, Miss., October 2, 1862, and his depend upon their predecessors as to whether | chanical condition of such a soil is also of the they will be fruit buds or merely wood buds.

Evidently Mr. Brooks knows nothing whatever through it, and thus prevent injury from too the four brothers who went out with the com-

When the major gets to be as old as Methuselah he may then know that established laws of nature are not always easily defined.

THE SOJA BEAN.

This Japan plant seems to be a subject of experiment at agricultural stations. The North Carolina Experiment Station offers the following as the result of their inquiry into the chemical character and value of the plant: "The bean itself it one of the most nutritious known to us, quite unequaled in the amount of fat it contains, and containing at the same time a very large amount of proteins. The ripe plant yields a straw fully equal to common hay in composition, while, owing to turing and drying after the plant is cut, a still more superior hay may be made from it by harvesting the plants just when the pods are

fully developed and still green." Notwithstanding this seemingly valuable showing, this plant, although long well-known in Europe as well as here, has not yet found its way into cultivation. The forage is somewhat hairy, which is against it, and the seeds, although nutritious, are very hard, and require long cooking to render them eatable. The further. famous sauce, called Soy, of the Chinese and Japanese, is made from these beans.

GROWING CABBAGE.

We have, in a previous number of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, directed attention to the method of growing plants of the cabbage famnot make any trouble here for fifty years, when grown, instead of transplanting. The following, from the Iowa Homestead, is on the same The idea that this disease is caused by the | subject: "The custom of raising cabbage plants bacteria certainly seems very plausible, and in a bed and afterwards transplanting them is explains more of the observed facts than any a mistake. We have experimented for several other theory as yet made public. On the other | years, using both modes, and invariably get hand, it seems desirable that the theory con-tained in this paper should prove true; for, if hills where we wish them to grow; planting the addition to the soil of a few special ele- three or four seeds in each bill, and thinning ments would insure us against this disease, it | them out after they show the fourth leaf, takwould be a great blessing. In our agriculture |.ing all out but the strongest plant. Last year, we have reached a point where our crops are of my cabbage planted in this way, several vastly increased by the use of commercial fer- | weighed over twenty-five pounds, while those tilizers, but we have yet to learn that we can from plants carefully set out in the usual way, city is the manufacture of these fertilizers, and | the growth at the most critical time, and the we shall be glad to know that we can effect- retarded plants show the effects during the ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR TEXAS.

the yellows can be budded from tree to tree, more adverse to plant growth than these, and and thus extended indefinitely, I do not see | would not expect to see a long list of plants how we can avoid the conclusion that they are | suited to such a climate. But even in climates the most adverse, the skilled cultivator can modify extremes, so that even in Texas many plants both ornamental and useful can be grown, although circumstances at first appear unfavorable. Unfavorable conditions, such as described, develop the latent skill in expedients, and allows the opportunity of showing what can be done by draining, deep culture shelter, and other modifications of practical knowledge.

THE MANURE HEAP.

Those farmers who habitually allow the urine Bigarreau. Complete manure. The urine contains nearly all the potash and a large part of the nitrogen. phoric acid and lime. Manure made without any absorbents to save the urine, and then pitched out of doors for months to be alternately washed and dried by rains and winds, It pays well to have a tank, or tub, or sinkhole of some kind to catch the washings from

paratus for distributing the liquid manurial matters among the growing crops.

USES OF FISH PONDS.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer has carp potatoes boiled with skins on, mash them and place it about in bunches in the shallow part of the pend or along the edge; they seem to like it. I take all my ice from the pond, varieties is said to be cephalic and aperient; and we have scores of fine frogs, whose hams an infusion of the fruit in water is said to be | make as palatable a dish of rich food as can be very diuretic, and to have been used with suc- in the meat kind. The frogs are not large, cess in dropsy. The inner bark of the tree nor should they be; a medium-sized one is affords a good yellow dye, and is said to be a best. An old green back, such as are caught certain kind of substitute for cinchona. The in the bogs and sloughs, has too much the gum which exudes from the wounded bark | flavor of a mud snapping turtle; younger frogs can be applied to the same uses as gum arabic, have not this odor. So we have fish, frogs, and and is more nutritious as a food. The leaves | ice all from the same pond; and the pond itself contain hydrocyanic acid, and are used for | is fixed up so as not only to be useful, but it is an ornament, and also an attraction to birds."

EAR MARKS OF BUTTER COWS.

At a late meeting of Dairymen's Associations experienced dairymen said that they attached much importance to the color of the inside of the ear of a cow as a test of her butter-pro-Cherry orchards are not so common as apple | ducing ability. A rich yellow color on the inside of the ear, one speaker said, he had never cherry trees. Some of the varieties are well known to fail as a sign of a good butter cow, adapted for shade trees, thus combining the and one that would give him rich milk. Dr. Sturtevant regards the color of the ear a good guide, but calls attention to the necessity, when trees will grow with much vigor for a few observing, for clearing away the secretions years, but are liable to gummy exudations | that may have accumulated on the skin, and which may be darker than the skin itself.

BULPHUR AS AN INSECTICIDE. We occasionally see sulphur recommended for killing insects. We do not know of any insect that will be destroyed by dusting sulphur over it, that would not be as readily destroyed if dusted with sand, flour, or even sawdust. Insects of all kinds, so far as we have seen, will crawl over or through sulphur without being in the least inconvenienced. Sulphur is a remedy for mildew, or rather the sulphurous gases which are liberated by heat; but caution must be exercised in heating it; if burned, received my wound the 2d of April, 1865, in gases are then formed which are deadly poison to vegetation of all kinds.

Our Agricultural Editor's Weekly Chat With His

When potting a plant, is it best to press the

ground firmly in the pot, or place it in loosely?-Ans. The soil for potting should be rather

dryish when used, then press it firmly in the pot. In shifting plants from one pot to a larger one, and the roots are so matted as to retain the that, after rains, most good lands become more | shape of the pot after removal, the soil should or less baked on the surface, and the crust be made firm by ramming it with a suitablyshould be broken fine as soon as the land is dry | sized rammer; otherwise, when water is given enough for working. The strongest of all rea- it will merely run down and through the re- got home all right. My third son volunteered sons for frequent disturbance of the soil is that | cently-added soil without wetting the old mass of assisting the formation of plant food by de- of earth about the roots. Many plants die I sowed some seeds of the Pyrethrum, or insect

powder plant, but they have not vegetated. Are they difficult to raise?—Xenia. Ans. If the seeds are fresh they grow freely at one time so common, and is not quite obso- enough. We think, however, that it is better lete even new, derived its value from the addi- to buy the powder than to attempt its manufac-

tional plant food liberated by frequent inver- ture. Proper machinery is necessary to presion of the soil. The ordinary cultivators or pare the article, and not every one can com-

What grape do they grow in California for raising inches of the surface, leave it perfectly fiat, and lightly rolled, would about meet the re-

Ans. The best raisins are made from the berries of the Muscat of Alexandria, which cannot be grown profitably for raisins in Ohio. How shall I proceed to prune or trim my young grape vines, which were planted last spring; they have several shoots from the roots, and I am at a loss to know how many to keep?—J. R. T., Lan-

Ans. Cut nothing away this summer; the more shoots and leaves that the plants make the more roots are being formed. Next year is the time to confine the growth to one shoot, which will then become strong enough to fruit the following season.

We would ask Major Hugh T. Brooks what In answer to a correspondent who asks about February 15, 1862, Hamilton C. and Benjamin

FIGHTING FAMILIES.

Further Examples of Patriotic Devotion---The Ten Merchant Boys.

Out of the large number of letters concerning the records of fighting families, which we have received, we present the following as furnishing the most remarkable examples of patyou give for disbelieving that this disease is the fortunate property the beans have of ma- riotic devotion. There are doubtless hundreds of other families with quite as notable war records, and we print these simply as types of the patriotism which was the general incentive to enlistment throughout the whole North. If our readers are aware of any records more notable than that of Mrs. Upright's family we shall be glad to publish them, but our space is too limited to admit of pursuing the subject

In compliance with your request, I will give you the names of the little squad which Mother Upright (then Mrs. Merchant), of Rockford, Iowa, gave to her country's service. The following are the names of her sons: 1st. G. W. Merchant, a private in company C, Seventy-fourth Illinois volunteers; afterwards a lieutenant; honorably discharged Sep-

2d. Abel L. Merchant, a private in company C, Fifteenth Illinois volunteers; died in serv-

3d. Dewitt C. Merchant, a private in same company; was killed in action July 22, 1864. 4th. Enoch Merchant, corporal in company F, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois volunteers; honorably discharged September 20,

5th. David O. Merchant, a private in company C, Seventy-fourth Illinois volunteers; honorably discharged June 10, 1865. 6th. Silas B. Merchant, private in company C, Forty-fourth Illinois volunteers; promoted to first lieutenant, and resigned September 25,

7th. A. I. Merchant, private in same company, and honorably discharged September 25,

8th. Lewis A. Merchant, a private in company G, Forty-fifth Illinois volunteers; honorably discharged September 26, 1864. 9th. Aaron Merchant, a private in company G, Fifteenth Wisconsin volunteers; killed at Island No. 10, December 26, 1862, by accidental

discharge of a cannon.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

10th. James B. Merchant, teamster in the employ of the quartermaster's department. Mrs. Upright also had one son, N. M. Merchant, who served over six years in battery B, Fourth artillery, Regular army. He was discharged several years ago through his mother's request to Congress. If there is a family in the United States that can beat this, we out West would like to hear from it. The citizens of the Iowa State Register, two years ago raised and presented to her a purse of over one thousand dollars. Mrs. Upright has lately suffered another bereavement in the death of her husband, Mr. J. Upright, who died on the 23d of June last. W. H. SALLADA.

I desire to mention the case of James Small. of Spencer county, Ind., who sent seven sons, three sons-in-law, and two grandsons to the war. The old man lived to see all return-two with the rank of captain.

BENJAMIN MEREDITH. OWENSBORO', KY.

THE BEREMAN TRIBE. My father-Samuel F. Bereman-enlisted in company H, Thirty-seventh Iowa, "Graybeard" regiment, and died in the service at Memphis, Tenn.; served two years. J. S. Bereman enlisted in company B, Twenty-fifth Iowa infantry, and died at Vicksburg, Miss.; served two years. A. H. Bereman was appointed captain of company ---, Eighteenth Regulars; was wounded and discharged at Nashville, Tenn.; afterwards raised the Forty-fifth lowa infantry, and was commissioned colonel. and served until the expiration of term of service; served three years. T. A. Bereman, second lieutenant, company E, First Iowa cavalry, promoted to captain and major; served to end of war, three years. W. A. Bercman enlisted at Mechanicsville, Miss.; sent to Invalid corps; afterwards commissioned second lieutenant of same company, and served to expiration of term of service, three years. T. H. Bere-man enlisted in company L, First Iowa in-J. B. Ritner, brother-in-law, enlisted in company F, First Iowa infantry for three months, and after end of service was commissioned captain of company B, Twenty-fifth Iowa infantry; wounded at Lookout Mountain; served to end law, enlisted in company B, Twenty-fifth Iowa | the winter of 1862-3. H. H. MARTIN, infantry; killed in charge at Vicksburg, Miss.; served two years. Father, six brothers, and two brothers-in-law, the whole male population, were thus in the army, and the mother went to the hospitals at Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo., and nursed her own sick and wounded. Total number of years' service by all, twenty-seven. This is a brief summary (long enough perhaps) of the services of the "tribe of Bereman." S. O. BEREMAN. ATCHISON, KAN.

I, too, was one of five brothers who served during the war-one in the Twenty-first Ohio, one in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania, two in the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, and one in a Missouri regiment. I was the only one of the five who was wounded. I front of Petersburg, Va. A. BERRY. NEWBERRY, PA.

. THE WHOLE FAMILY IN THE SERVICE. My oldest son and I volunteered October 19, 1861, in the Ninth Virginia regiment. We To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: were made prisoners at Sommerville, Va., and taken to Belle Island, where we were nearly starved to death. Then we were exchanged and sent to our regiment. I was discharged in January, 1864. My son was wounded July 19, and died of his wound August 24. My second enth Virginia, and rose to the rank of captain.
He was killed at Chancellorsville in May, 1863.
My youngest son volunteered in the First Virginia cavalry in 1861, served three years, and got home all right. My third son volunteered in the First Virginia cavalry in 1861, while the captain of in the spring of 1864, and died of a fever in the whole family were in the service.

ROCKPORT, W. VA. J. B. ROBERTS. In company A, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, to which I belonged, were a father and five sons. A sixth son was a member of another regiment. All lived to return home except two, one of whom was killed at Franklin, Tenn., and the other in Georgia. CAMBRIDGE, ILL. WILLIAM PATTON.

My father had five sons in the Union ranks engaged in the war. All returned home but the eldest, who was killed in battle at Corinth. Miss. My oldest brother and I belonged to the same regiment and company; John C., the youngest, to the Fourteenth Corps; William E., next, to the Fifteenth Corps, and Lewis C. to

the Seventeenth Corps. HENRY J. AMBROSE. GARNETT, KAN. Co. G, 12th Ill. Inf.

There was a family named Ulm, who lived at Ullin, Pulaski county, Ill., than whom none was braver. Six brothers served in the Union army, and four-Hamilton C., Benjamin L., Samuel and James-belonged to company H, Ninth Illinois infantry. At Fort Donelson, Salem, Miss., and completely disabled from brother James was killed in the early part of about vegetable physiology, although he makes bold to announce "by an established law of sature" that such and such will take place. soil will suit all kinds of plants.

Information in the part of the drainage pany in 1861, at the muster-out at Springfield, Ill., there was but Benjamin present, and he came on crutches. The history of the other

two brothers I cannot give, though I know they made good soldiers. JAMES OATES. CINCINNATI, ARK. Co. K, 9th Ill. Inf.

I belonged to a family of seven boys, and, after serving with the three months' men in the Eleventh Ohio, re-enlisted and served two and a half years in the Forty-fourth Ohio. I had two brothers in the Ninety-fourth Ohio, one in the Twelfth Kansas, two in the one-year service in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth
Ohio, and one in the flat-foots at home. None To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: of us were killed, wounded, captured, nor ever in the guard-house. All good soldiers, and reached home safely. Who can beat that for luck? DAVID INGLE. COVINGTON, OHIO.

wound, from the effects of which I suffer yet. J. O. HOTTENSTEIN, HUMBOLDT, KANS. Co. G, 20th Ill. Inf.

EQUAL IN NAME AND NUMBER.

In looking over your paper of July 5 I saw that a John S. Williams, of Alton, Ind., says that he can beat the family who sent six to the war, for he was one of seven. I can equal Comrade Williams in name and number. My stepfather and six brothers were in the army. I was in the Third Delaware volunteers, my stepfather and one brother in the Tenth New Jersey, two brothers in the Third New Jersey, and two brothers and one brother-in-law in the Twenty-third New Jersey.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS. SEA PLAIN, MONMOUTH Co., N. J.

I am one of six brothers who participated in the late war. One brother served in the Sixtythird Ohio volunteer infantry; one in the Ninety-first Ohio volunteer infantry; one in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio volunteer infantry; one in a Missouri regiment; one in an Indiana regiment, and myself in the Mississippi squadron, United States Navy, most of my time on the United States steamer Ouachita. Of the six only one was wounded. We are all still living; I, the youngest, am now 37 years old. JACKSON LANE. ASHLAND, KY.

This was all there were of them: L. D. Phillips, Sr., Twenty-sixth Massachusetts volunteer infantry; L. D. Phillips, Jr., First Massachusetts volunteer infantry; J. M. Phillips, First Massachusetts volunteer infantry; P. B. Phillips, First Massachusetts volunteer infantry; J. L. Phillips, Forty-fourth Massachusetts volunteer infantry. And the good old wife the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of the

division, Army of the Tennessee.

H. D. O'BRIEN. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

NINE IN ALL.

My mother, Mre. Mary A. Donglass, at present living at Shawnee, Perry county, Ohio, Co. K, 58th Ind. V. V. I. sent a husband and eight sons and stepsons from under her roof to battle for the Union. The sons were J. N. Sweeney, Ed. S. Sweeney, and Wm. A. Sweeney, and the stepsons, James Douglass, Wm. Douglass, John Douglass, Geo. Douglass and Lafe Douglass. My stepfather, Wm. Douglass, making the ninth, was a wagon service from three to four years. Ed. Sweeney was killed at Chancellorsville, Va., and Wm. A. Sweeney was wounded at same time. I was a prisoner from the battle of Gettysburg until December 11, 1864, about eighteen months. home. The Douglass boys went with Sherman to the sea, and the Sweeney boys commenced at Rich Mountain, in West Virginia, and quit when Lee surrendered; serving in West Virginia, under Milroy, in the valley under Fremont, in the Army of Virginia under Pope, and then under in company K, Fourth Iowa cavalry; wounded | Hooker, Burnside, Meade and Grant. Antietam and the battles on the Peninsula were, I

think, the only ones we missed. WEIR, KAN. J. N. SWEENEY. I belong to a family that sent five brothers to fantry for three months, and after time was the war. My oldest brother was in the Six- vember 30, 1863, and call on some survivor of out enlisted in Company E, First Iowa cavalry; teenth Iowa V. I., and was all through the General Warren's command to give an account served until after end of war, four years. S.O. Atlanta campaign and with Sherman on his of his experience. I was with that command Bereman enlisted in company K, Fourth Iowa | famous march to the sea. Another was in the | at that time, and was in company H, One Huncavalry, and served to end of war, four years. marine service on the Mississippi. Another dred and Fifty-second New York volunteers, was in the Fifth Iowa V. I., and participated in | First brigade, Second division, Second Corps. all of the many engagements of that regiment. Another brother and myself belonged to E. | was acting brigadier-general, commanding our Coulter's fighting Co. B, Twentieth Iowa V. I., which was with General Herron all through of war, four years. J. A. Freeman, brother-in- the Missouri and Arkansas campaign, during

Up the Red River with Banks.

CENTRE POINT, IA. Late Co. B, 20th I. V. I.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been a reader of THE TRIBUNE ever since it started, when it was only a monthly, and am not weary of it yet. It gets better every week and should be read by every soldier. It is amusing to see how jealous some of our comrades become when their command is overlooked. Now I was one of A.
L. Smith's "ragged, thieving guerrillas," as General
Banks called us, when we met him up the Red
River. Will some one give us an account of Banks' paper collar command and General A. L. Smith's ragged, thieving guerrillas? Let some comrade of the Twenty-first Missouri infantry, or One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, or One Hundred and Nineteenth, or any of Smith's command, write up that march, and let us see what we guerrillas did.

The Signal Flag. I take pleasure in forwarding to you the following "war lyric," with its brief history. Upon the evacuation of Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864, the Conped, and with their glasses scanned the rebel federates left lying on the ground and in the streets of the town the contents of several mailbage, and while marching along I picked up a number of letters, in one of which I found the folson volunteered September, 1861, in the Sev- lowing poem. I do not know whether it is original

THE SIGNAL ELAG. hospital in Baltimore August 28, 1864. So my [Respectfully dedicated to the Signal Corps by a member thereof.] There is a flag that's yet unsung-A banner bright and fair— Which speaks by wayes to right and left Through Heaven's midmost air.
The sage may view, the scholar con,

And wondering urchins stare, But naught they learn from the bonnie white flag

That bears a crimson square. Chorus.-Hurrah! Hurrah! For Southern rights hurrah! Hurrah for the bonnie white flag That bears a crimson square.

To comrades, who, though far away, Who watch with an anxious eye, These secret signs an import bear When waved against the sky. As quick as thought, as swift as light, These airy symbols there Are caught and read from the bonnie white flag That bears a crimson square.

When armed hosts in serried ranks Sweep forward to the fray, The signal flag is waving there From hill to hill, from erag to erag, The winged words to bear, That gave a name to the bonnie white flag That bears a crimson square.

When night draws o'er the wearled earth Her cloak of sable hue, And bids go dream of home and friends, The soldier, stauch and true,
'Tis then the torch that's burning bright

And great, and good, and free,
We stand and boast ourselves with truth.
A model Confederacy;
That 'midst war's recollections oft, We, too, may claim a share, As we fondly think of the bonnie white flag That bears a crimson square.

to flap in our very faces. The outlook was any-thing but cheering. Their artillerists stood at their guns, into whose muzzles we could look. MORE ABOUT MINERUN

Another Collection of Statements from Eye-witnesses of the Scene.

I have read the letters contained in your issue of July 12 in regard to the Mine Run affair with deep interest. I was there, a member of company A, Fourth O. V. I., Carroll's Fourth and Eighth Ohio, Fourteeath Indiana, There were five brothers of us in the Union | and Seventh West Virginia regiments. Al-Army. One was killed, and I received a severe | though twenty years have passed, many of the incidents of that cold and clear morning are still fresh in my memory, and always will be. We had moved down to our position in line quietly before daylight and stacked arms. When the day dawned, what a scene was before us! Twenty-eight thousand choice troops of the grand Army of the Potomac were massed in line of battle at least four deep, to be projected upon the rebel position under and by the direction of one of its most skilled engineers and trusted generals. Our regiment was in the second line. I think a Rhode Island regiment was in front of us. The lines were massed close together in a low piece of ground, sheltered in our immediate front from a view of the rebel works by higher ground. Our the rebel fire, to move at double-quick on the enemy's works and take them at all-hazards. We were to take a blanket with us to be wrapped up in in case we fell on the field. Our knapsacks were piled by companies, and one out of each company detailed to stay with them. Our cartridge-box lids were fixed so as to remain open. Many of us had the metalic cloverleaf badge, with name, company and regiment engraved thereon. I have mine yet. We took these from our caps and placed them on our blouses, at the same time saying to the one in charge of our company's pile of knapsacks, "Well, Ben, if we don't see you again tell our friends all about it." We then stood ready to take arms, and impatiently waited the command. We knew that bloody work was to be done; the preparations before daylight indicated it; the quietness of the maneuvering of the troops selected for the work showed it clearly. We had got the impression that there was to be a simultaneous charge or feint made on the enemy's line to our right previous to our charge. The boom! boom! away in the distance on and mother of this family ran a sewing ma- the right told us the ball had opened. We chine and made stockings, which were sent to stood ready. Some had already clutched their guns. The enemy had sprung to theirs. There was a pause. Time was up. With one foot forward we waited, but all was still. The I believe that can I claim relationship to a minutes passed, and yet no bugle blast! And fighting family. There were five brothers of us. then we saw Warren, with his aides, glass in The youngest, not quite fourteen years of age, hand, scanning the enemy's position. They was a member of the Tenth Minnesota; the rode on, and still no orders. "Why don't the next, aged fifteen years, was a member of the bugle blow?" was whispered around as we of Iowa, as a token of appreciation of this mother's heroic gift to her Nation in its time over sixteen years, was in the military teleof great need, at the suggestion and solicitation graph service. I was a member of the First cipline was then relaxed, and some of us left 4th, 1864, as to a skirmish at Vicksburg, Miss., Minnesota volunteers. I was wounded three the ranks to go forward and investigate for by the Forty-eighth regiment U.S.C.T. There times at Gettysburg, and on the 14th of August, ourselves. By permission of my colonel I went | was no skirmish at Vicksburg, Miss., at that 1864, was shot through the right shoulder, leav- forward to the top of the ridge in front-about date. The Forty-eighth regiment U. S. C. T. ing a wound which is still open. I was pro- twelve or fifteen rods distant—and there, sure was engaged in a skirmish that day at Colemoted to all the different positions from cor- enough, was the line of rebel works. The posi- man's Cross-roads, twelve miles from Rodney, poral to lieutenant-colonel, and, at the close of tion was naturally a strong one, and all that Miss., which is on the Mississippi River, some the war was adjutant-general of Morrow's skill and labor could do in one night had been sixty miles below Vicksburg. General Elliott, done to make it impregnable. There were the | commanding marine brigade, (a force, I underrifle pits covered with the butternut-uniformed Johnnies-some standing on top of their works | who were not physically able for active or sewaiting, and some dancing the double shuffle vere service, and whose chief duty was to to keep warm. Down the slope and up the patrol the Mississippi River on transports as rising ground to their works was the road to patrols to look after small marauding parties, death. From where I stood the arrangements | batteries, &c., for protection of the river traffic,) to receive us was complete. A fire from the | was in command of Federal forces at Coleman's front and flank would have swept the ground Cross-roads, Miss., July 4th, 1864. The force in the front of their works as with a whirlwind | consisted of his own force, or part of it, the of destruction. We remained in line of battle | Forty-eighth regiment U. S. C. T., and another all day, and at dark we built fires. As soon as regiment, I think, the Forty-ninth U. S. C. T. they burnt down we silently folded our The colored troops were commanded by Coloblankets and fell back to our first position. | nel F. M. Crandal, Forty-eighth U.S. C.T. We master in West Virginia. We were all in active The next day our company was on picket, where we remained until near midnight. When we returned we found the troops had all left, and after marching and double-quicking for several miles overtook them near the post. Presently a lady came up and desired Rapidan. That I live to write this is owing to to pass through our lines to visit a sick girl, John Douglass died shortly after reaching the good judgment of General G. K. Warren, and I think, considering the nature of the man and circumstances under which he was placed, it required greater heroism to refuse the at-

tack than to have led the charge in person. ROBERT E. BIGBEE, Co. A, 4th Ohio V. I. CHASE, LAKE CO., MICH. A NEW YORK SOLDIER'S ERCOLLECTIONS.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice that in your issue of June 28th you publish an account of the affair at Mine Run, No-

Colonel Baxter, Seventy-second Pennsylvania, brigade. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, we moved around to the left, reached Mine Run at daylight, and formed in line of battle under cover of the banks of that stream. which at that point was only a small brook or rivulet. Our skirmishers were thrown out about three hundred yards in our front. We all knew well what that meant. We knew that there was bloody work ahead of us. We could look forward over a bare, smooth slope, ascending gently for half a mile or so to a wooded crest or ridge, perhaps a hundred feet above the surface of the stream, which was bristling with remember when Colonel Baxter rode along the before they knew what they were about they line and told us we were about to charge the had wheeled around and were skedaddling. enemy's works in our front, and that we must not fire a shot until we got into the works. He said the works were held by North Carolina troops, and that they would not stand fire. We knew better. We knew that they would fight That march, and let us see what we guerrillas did. You will find that Banks' command got all the cotton and sugar, and Smith's command did the fighting. Let us hear from some one of the right wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

A. N. Winchell,
Monmouth, Kan.

Monmouth, Monmo roll-call. We stood in line and waited for the signal to charge. Eight o'clock, the time set to make the charge, came, and still we were waiting. Presently Generals Mead and Warren, ped, and with their glasses scanned the rebel works. They could count thirty pieces of artillery in front of the Second division. I did not see or hear that any of our boys had slips of paper, with their names on, pinned on their which would have followed had we made that charge. It would surely have been another Fredericksburg slaughter. Of course, General Meade was in command, and could have had the charge made, regardless of Warren's judgment, but when he saw the strength of those works his own good judgment would not allow it. I wondered at the time that the rebels did not give us shell and grape when we stood there in line within easy range of their guns, but I suppose they were waiting to get us into the slaughter-pen that they had fixed for us. Had we been in line there twenty-four hours sooner, before they had strengthened that part of their works and re-enforced the troops in them, we might have carried them, but at the but seeing our regiment they moved off. We

EDGAR, NEB. Co. H, 152d N. Y. V. I. FROM A FIRST MINNESOTA MAN.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: interest, the letter of Comrade M. R. Johnson, company B, Fifteenth Massachusetts volunteer | them a volley that must have emptied many infantry, relating to the affair at Mine Run, saddles. We saw no more of them. We reached Va., November 30, 1863. I have a vivid recollection of that day, and can testify to the truth | down to sleep, supperless and footsore. of everything said by him in regard to that | This statement is incomplete. I write only memorable event.

The morning was dark and cold. After some one who can tell what each regiment did, emerging from the woods the line of battle was &c. We worsted the Johnnies badly, but we skirmishers. We advanced a few rods from us. We had no cavalry. The rebel force, I The order was obeyed for a short time only, as Hinds commanding. the cold was so intense that no one could endure it without exercise. All were soon on their feet, kicking about, and declaring that they would as soon be shot as to freeze to death, Advancing a little, as daylight began to appear, we saw immediately in front a heavy line of of memory and hypochondria, should inclose

charge would be made at precisely 8 o'clock.
I judged from the looks of the men that they The Official Report of General Thomas felt as I did, that our time for mustering out had come. I did not hear a word spoken except from one comrade, who said: "This will be the final wiping out of the First Minnesota." Knapsacks were piled in the rear of the line, and messages hastily written to friends at home, on scraps of paper, with pencil. I did not observe any one with paper pinned to his coat bearing his name, though I understood at the time some had done so. The combrigade. The brigade was composed of the rades in my vicinity had medals fastened to their blouses, on which their names, company and regiment were stamped. Anxiously the time passed. A few minutes before 8 o'clock, cannonading commenced on the right of the line, and we momentarily expected orders to advance. As skirmishers, we were to go as far as we could and then fall in with the line behind us. The clean, open field to be crossed, gave little hope that the rebel line could be reached. Men who had faced death at Antietam, Gettysburg, and a score of other places, were not going to show the white feather now. They waited for orders, which, owing to the good sense and discretion of General Warren, never came. He took the responsibility; and, with Comrade Johnson, I have ever felt deep gratitude to the man who had the moral courage to delay an order which implied death and nothing else. After General Meade and staff orders were to move forward at the sound of a came down the line and examined the situabugle, and, as soon as we became exposed to tion, it was soon known that the dreadful charge had been abandoned. The men began to talk with each other, but, as far as my memory serves me, there was no joking that day, after the severe ordeal through which the men had passed. Between our pickets and line of battle was a tannery, which, during the day, was investigated by the boys, and found to contain several barrels of neatsfoot oil and a number of hides. The faucets of the oil barrels were opened, the contents allowed to run over the floor, and several of the men proceeded to oil their shoes by walking back and forth through the room. The hides were taken down to the line and fixed up as a protection from the piercing wind. During the day some one found a package of letters in the house near by, in which was a letter addressed to a

Orders were soon carried along the line that a

Company G, First Minn. Vol. Inf. WASECA, MINN. COLEMAN'S CROSS-ROADS, A Skirmish in Which the Colored Troops Fought Bravely.

young lady residing at the tannery, and con-

taining the following question: "How is Un-

cle Joe getting along with his tannery?" The

boys thought the business was "lively," and on

meeting each other afterwards would ask,

"how is Uncle Joe getting along with his tan-

nery?" Taking advantage of the darkness

that night we left Johnny to his own reflec-

tions, and wended our way out of the wilder-

G. R. BUCKMAN.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Allow me to correct your Chronology of July vance was made and the encampment surpised, stand, made up of invalids from hospitals, &c.,

were resting when Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Crowell stated that our picket-post on the Rodney road was fired on. I was detailed with twenty men to relieve the pickets and hold the only fourteen years old, supposed to be near death. I could not see any traces of sorrow in her face and doubted her story. Just then an officer came out from headquarters and admitted her to headquarters. As she did not return, and as I had a strange unaccountable feeling, such as I had experienced once before on an eventful occasion, I concluded that after she had passed our lines, as it was possible for eavalry to travel around to my post, I would be attacked, and, as the enemy knew the position of the post, I moved some forty rods in ad- the Cumberland's battle-flag when she was vance to an elbow in the road and took position | sunk by the Merrimac in the memorable enin some saplings, briars, &c., in the fence

corners, on a bank some eight feet above the River. Bracken was a young man at that time, About this time the main command the gaged in sharp skirmishing, and soon after ity.

[Interpreted to be a sharp of the sharp skirmishing appeared on a hill in the sharp skirmishing appeared on the sharp skir

our front and, with a glass, were seen scanning | when I was only 21," he said, "to join Colonel the field of General Elliott and the position we Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves. I was assistant firehad just left. man in 39 hose and the youngest fireman in the We were lying on the ground expecting busidepartment, and I had a rattling send-off from ness. We had counted off. No. 1 was to fire, the boys when I enlisted on April 18, 1861. at command, from right to left, then No. 2, and | John McManus became my comrade in ranks. afterwards at will until the Confederates sur- He and I got relieved from guard mount on rendered to us. I had posted one man to our Saturday, the morning of March 8, 1862, the right and one to left, and we were nineteen day of the plucky fight, and went on board the strong! The Johnnies now advanced on the Cumberland. We hadn't been there long when slope. On they came, and when about eighty the Merrimac hove in sight, and the Cumberfeet from us I forgot my prayers for a moment | land's deck was cleared for action. McManus and yelled at the top of my voice, "Give 'em | and I had a chance to go below, but we said we Bang, bang, went our muskets, and as | would stay there and fight, and he and I were the sound was diminishing I got excited and put on duty at gun 1. The Stars and Stripes banged with my revolver. The rebs were sur- flew at the main-royal mast, and at the mizzen prised and were scared as badly as we were, and | floated the flery red battle-flag. "Well, the Merrimac ran up alongside, and we opened fire on each other in the liveliest We scrambled out and retreated a few rods and possible fashion, I can tell you. For about an lay down out of their sight. Again three or hour shell and canister and grape came pouring four of them appeared on the hill and used the in from all sides. We gave her a red-hot broadglass, but they didn't come for us. Instead, side, and if we ever had had the chance to repeat they commenced making preparations to flank | that dose it would probably have settled the us. We knew it was necessary to hold them as Merrimac. But we didn't get the chance, She long as possible, and, having dispatched a man | ran her prow right into us under our bow, and to headquarters to report the condition of the men began to drown in the magazine while things, we waited for developments. The main they were getting ready for another sockdolo-command was south; parallel to its line and ger. My comrade and I hung to our gun while some twenty rods to our rear was a ravine the vessel was sinking, and it fired the last shot grown up with trees and young vines—a belt through which the cavalry could not pass. The had had his right arm blown off by a shot just a road here led west some eighty rods parallel to few moments before, but he stuck to his post the ravine, thence south to Coleman's house. and yanked the string for that parting shot On either side of the road was a rail fence, and | with his left hand. nearly all the ground around us was planted in "I caught sight of a boat over one side as corn, high enough for men to conceal themthe water began to fill us up uncomfortably, and selves in somewhat, but not high enough, of | Lieuts. Morris and Selfridge and Surgeon Marcourse, to conceal cavalry. Everything was in tin. The rebs gave us no sort of a show. our favor. The rebs were now forming in a They poured grape and canister into the rigblouses, and I do not think there was any in our field to flank us on the left in front of our first ging where our men clung, and sent a shell position. Relying on the timber in our rear after us in the boat. It went whizzing past, and our legs, we moved to our first post in their | and struck the headquarters of Gen. Mansfield front. All was now still as death. Presently on the shore, killing a number of cavalrymen. a reb approached at the north fence between My comrade, McManus, was wounded, but he our two positions as pickets and, peering cau- got ashore in the boat. The boat swamped tiously along the road, commenced throwing when she started back with a second load of

the fence down. We sent a ball among the men. I was in her. I saw the red rag of a

ralls, and while he cut through the corn to re- flag still floating at the mizzenmast, and I

port to his command, we ran for ours and dear | climbed up the rigging through as hot a shower

life. In ten seconds we would have been cap- as I ever got caught in. I got the old flag

tured. The balls whistled around us a little, down and swam ashore with it. This flag and

but no one was hurt, and we met the Forty- an old cutlass that was picked up are all, I

eighth regiment coming to our rescue. I lost | believe, that was rescued from the ship before

1st Lieut. 48th U. S. C. T.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from

nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss

HOLLYWOOD, KAN.

the sword from my scabbard. The darkies out- she went under. McManus has got both the ran me and reported me captured, and Colonel | flag and the cutlass. I gave them to him." Crandal reported me probably killed, but, Bracken arose as he stopped speaking, and, thanks to my legs, I got there! The Johnnies hunting for some time among a pile of old we had just left made a long line of battle. letters, produced and displayed with pride a time we were ordered to make the charge, they had come down from Vicksburg on boats, which | Selfridge, now in command of the torpedo stahad more troops in their works than we had in were left at Rodney without any defense from tion at Newport. It was a warm tribute to the a cavalry dash. It was now night and we re- bravery of Bracken and McManus. It conturned to our boats. At dusk the rebel cavalry | tained this passage, verifying part of Bracken's made a charge on us. The Forty-eighth U.S.C. story to the reporter : T., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel M. H.

T., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. When the ship was cleared for action, and you Crowell, assisted by Major B. F. Stevens, were had no opportunity of getting ashore, instead of · In your issue of July 12, I read, with much in line lying down in the vessels waiting for going below, as you might have done, to a place of greater security, you both gallantly volunteered to fight, and I stationed you at one of the guns in them, and when they came near enough, gave my division. The part you both took in the fight is part of the history of the Cumberland's fight-a our boats, I think, about 10 o'clock, and laid | ship that went down, but whose colors never came

When mustered out of the Zousves, Bracken of what I saw. Would be glad to hear from re-enlisted in the Sixth New York volunteers, and later still served on the gunboat Commodore Barney. He is now out of employment. formed, and my regiment sent out at once as | should have brought some of them home with | His efforts to get employment from the Government in his need have failed. "Politics." The order was obeyed for a short time only, as Hinds commanding.

The order was obeyed for a short time only, as Hinds commanding.

The order was obeyed for a short time only, as Hinds commanding. it seems that it takes money to get any work under the city government, no matter how un-

important the place is." Bracken has honorable discharges from both the fire and police departments.-N. Y. Sun.

The Weaker Sex

rebel skirmishers, and a short distance to their | three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispen- | Are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. rear a strong line of earthworks and logs, which had been hastily thrown up, and which were so near us that the flag of treason seemed sary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, to the system. Sold by druggists.